

Aerodynamic and Aeroacoustic Aspects of a Channel Wing

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16th CEAS-ASC Aeroacoustic Workshop, Braunschweig, Germany

October 12th, 2012

Outline

- Introduction
- Test Case and Numerical Setup
- Comparison of configurations
 - Aerodynamic assessment
 - Shielding capabilities
 - Influence of propeller position
- Conclusion and Outlook



Introduction – Motivation

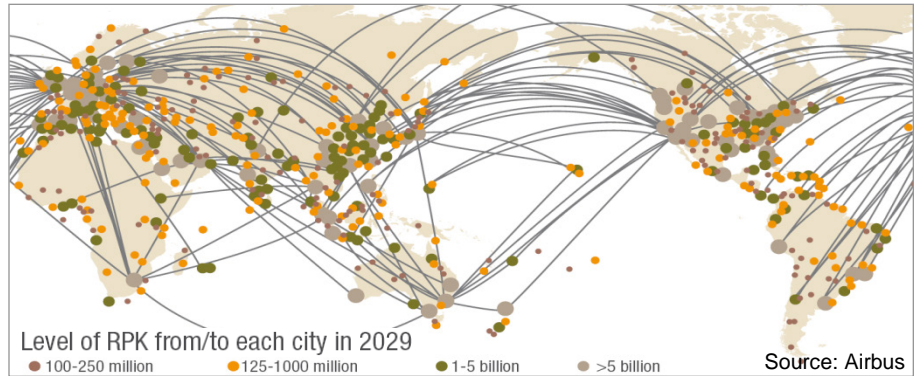
Civil aviation challenges

- 4.8% annual RPK growth (Airbus forecast 2011-2030)
- Many Hub Airports at capacity limit
- Airport extensions unpopular
 - ▶ Community noise

Approach

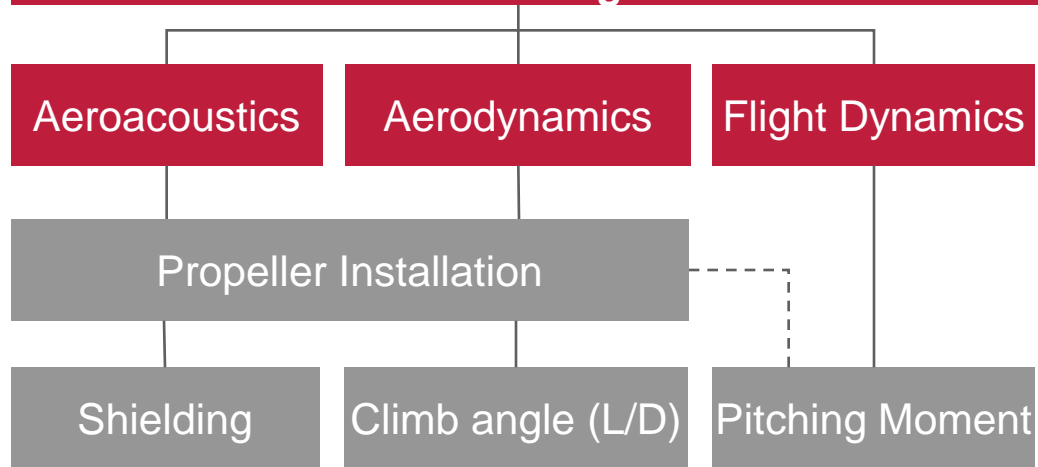
Keep noise away from the ground

- STOL / steep climb and approach
 - Shielding of engine noise
- Smaller and less intense footprint



Introduction – Framework

Collaborative Research Centre *SFB 880* High-Lift for Future Civil Aircraft



STOL Aircraft

100 PAX + freight

Range

Take-off distance

$C_{L,max}$ (Landing)

T/W (static thrust)

Specs

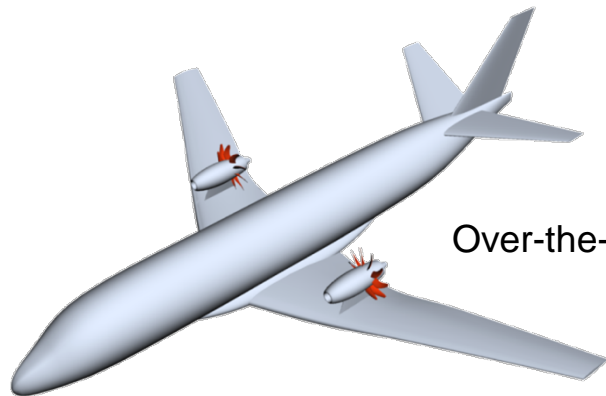
12000 kg

2000 km

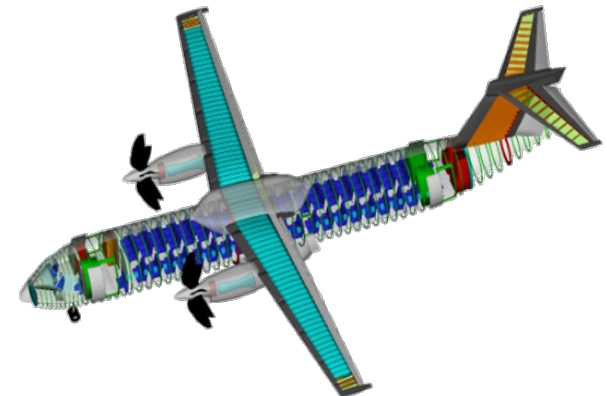
800 m

3.4

0.49



Over-the-wing propeller concept



Baseline (reference) version

Test Case and Numerical Setup

Propeller installation at takeoff configuration

Flow conditions

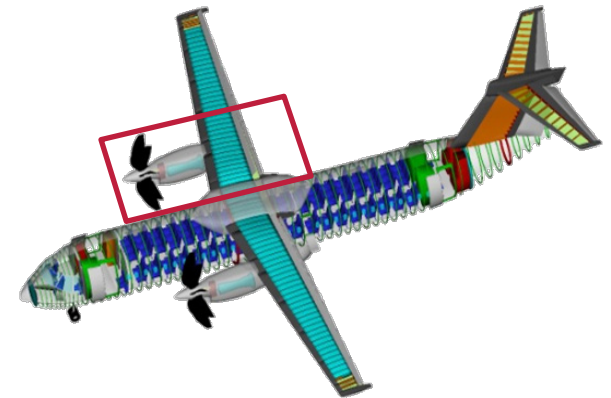
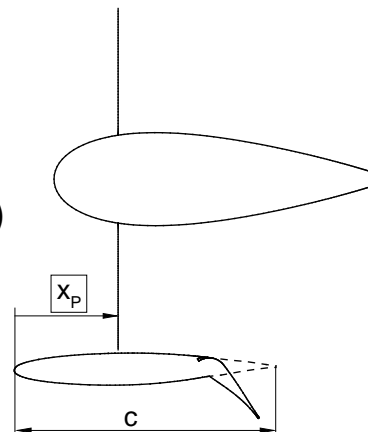
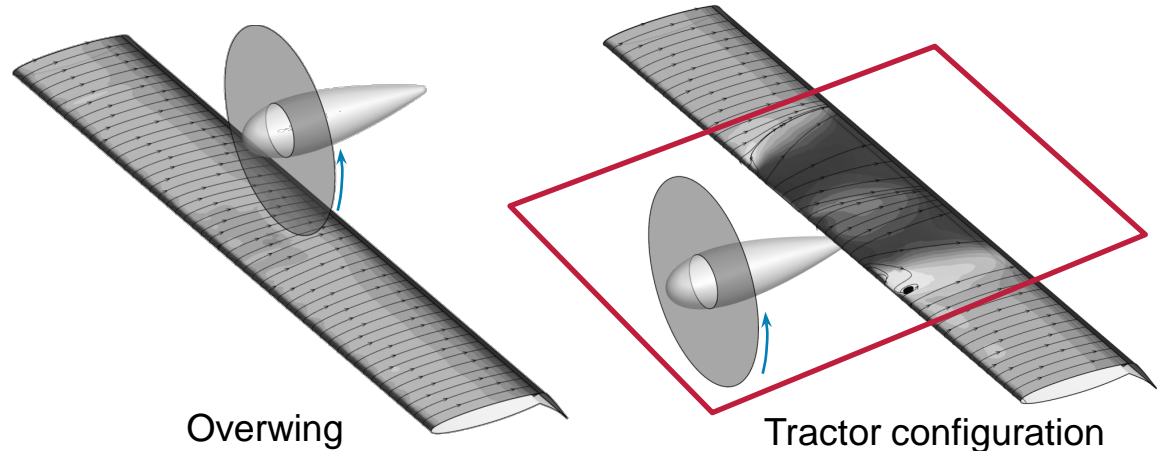
- $Ma_\infty = 0.172$
- $Re_\infty = 17 \cdot 10^6$
- $\alpha = 0^\circ$ ($c_{l,TO} = 3.0$)

Airfoil

- Transonic profile (DLR-F15)
- BLC flap, $c_\mu = 0.03$

Generic propeller-wing geometry

- Rectangular (unswept), no twist
- Symmetry condition at wing tips
- Actuator disk (blade element theory)
- Overwing propeller
 - Clearance $d/D_p = 0.01$
 - Axial position $x_P/c = 0.4$



Baseline (reference) version

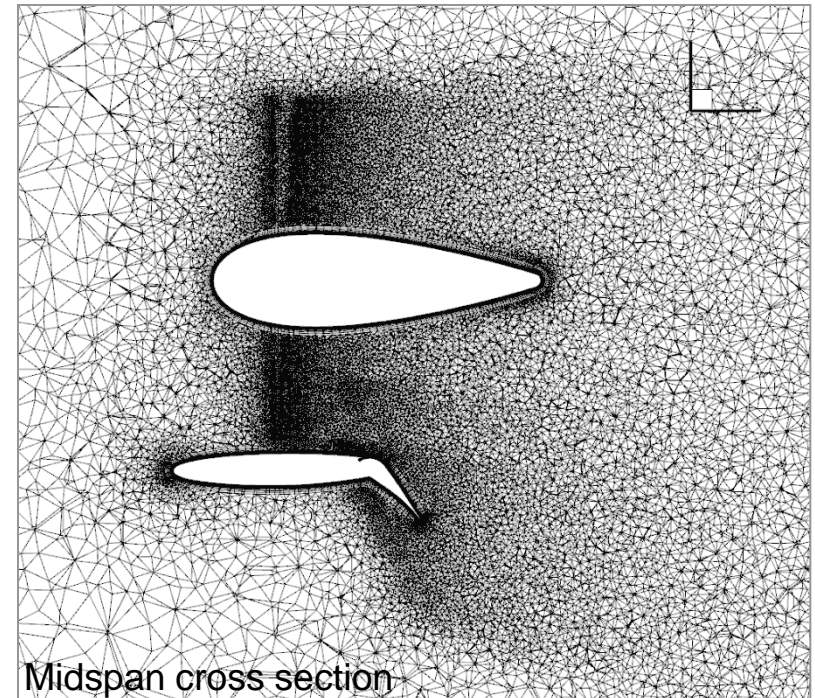
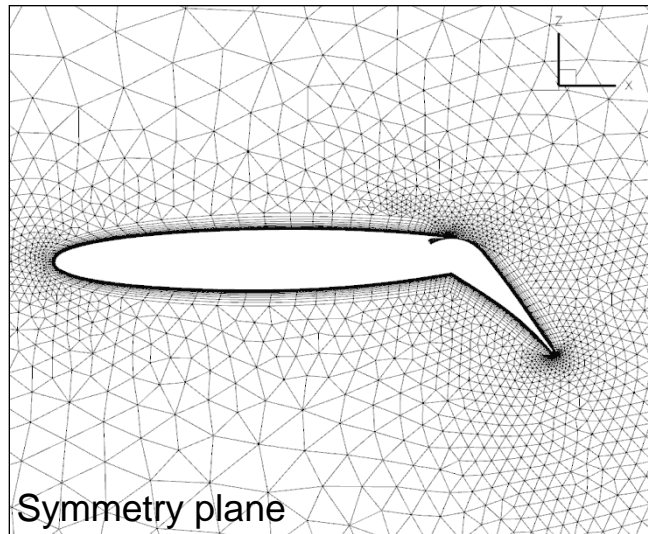
Test Case and Numerical Setup

Geometry and CFD grid

- Cylindrical farfield
- Mesh size ca. 10 mil. points; $y^+ = 0,1 \dots 1$

CFD method

- *DLR TAU-code*
- Steady RANS
- Spalart-Allmaras turbulence model



CFD grid, Centaur

Mesh refinements

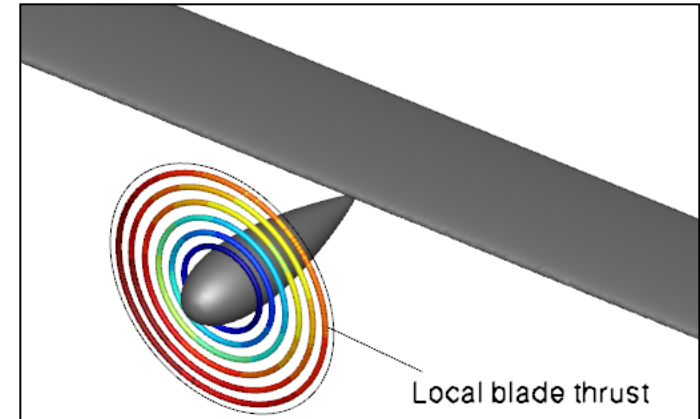
Test Case and Numerical Setup

Source model (Glegg 1991, Müller 2009)

- Rings of monopoles for thickness noise
- Rings of dipoles for loading noise
- *Not yet validated*

Propeller

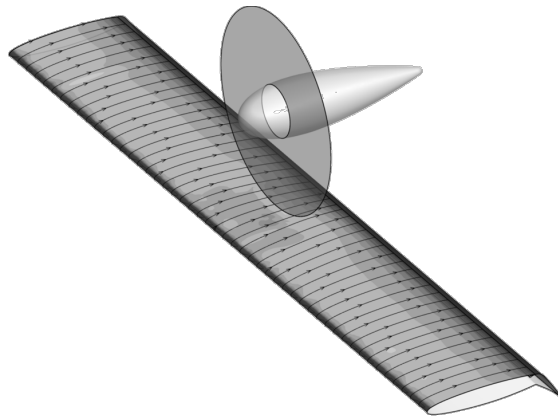
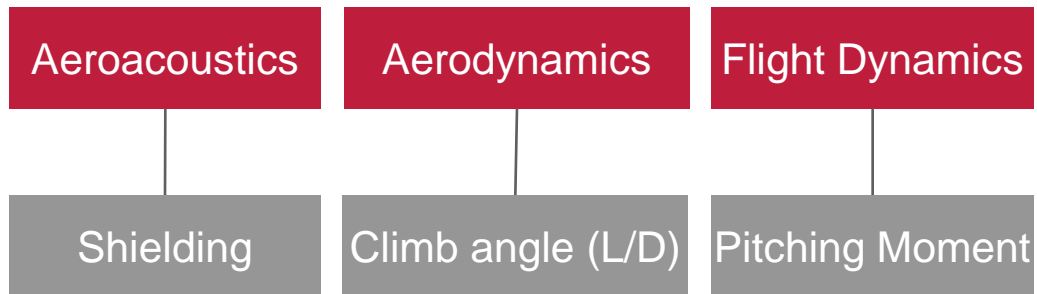
- 975 rpm, 9 blades \rightarrow BPF 146 Hz
- Only dipoles for loading noise (thrust and moment)
- 6 rings on propeller disk with 360 source points ea.



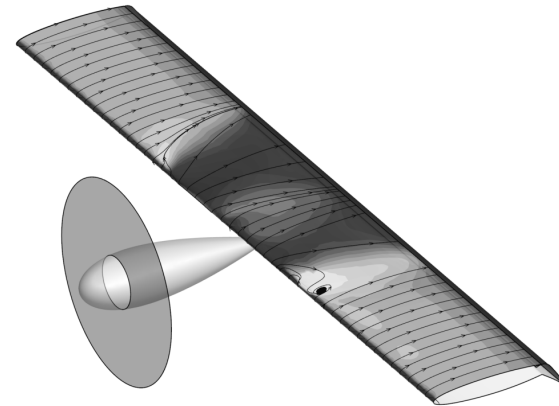
Fast Multipole BEM Solver for Helmholtz equation (Lummer 2012)

- Matrix-vector product accelerated from $O(N^2)$ to $O(N \log(N))$
- Approx. 45000 triangles, 36 points per wavelength

Results



Overwing configuration

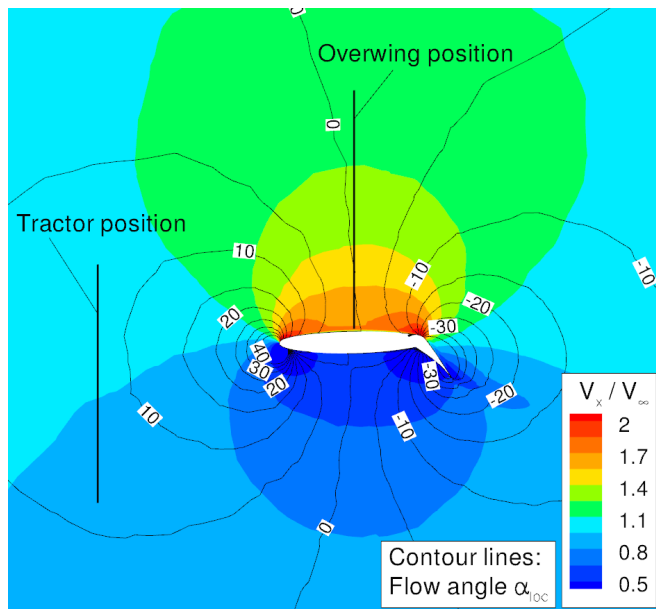


Tractor configuration

Aerodynamics – Propeller

Influence of wing flow field

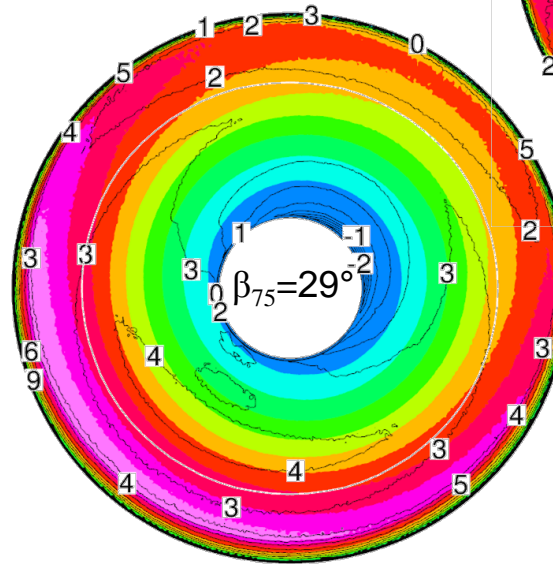
- Inflow angle at tractor propeller
- Inflow velocity gradient at over-the-wing propeller



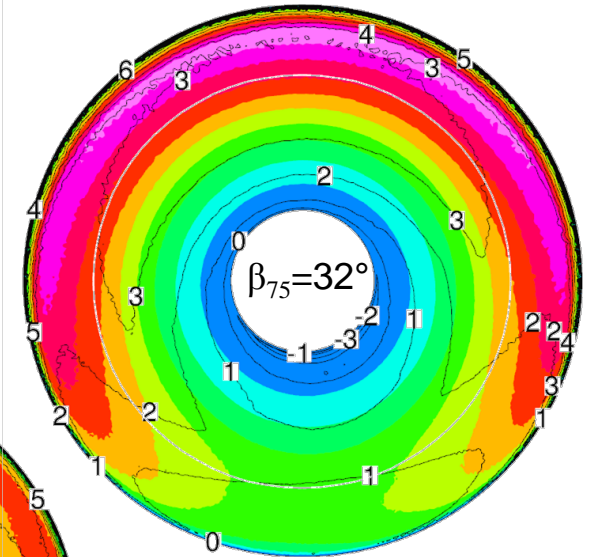
Flow field around isolated wing

Contour plot of disk

Colour: Local thrust
Lines: Blade AOA



Tractor



Overwing

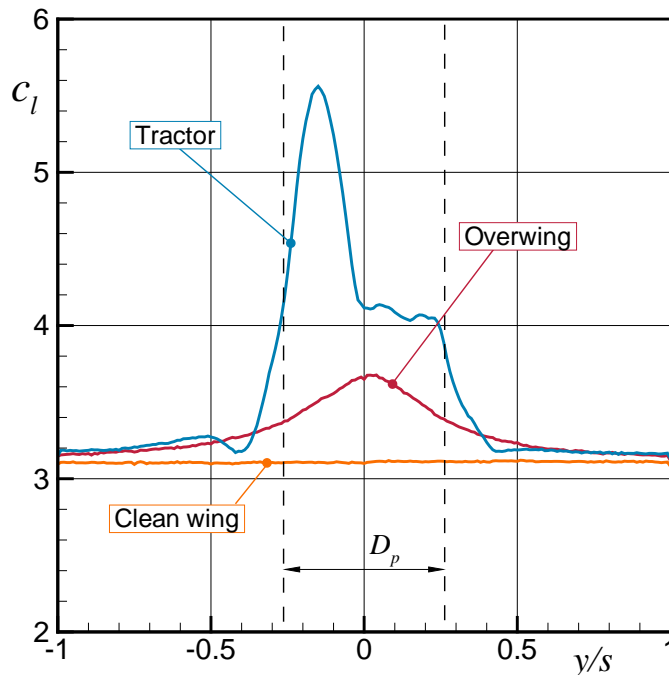
$$C_{P,s} = \text{const.} = 0.457$$

20% loss in net thrust

Aerodynamics – Wing

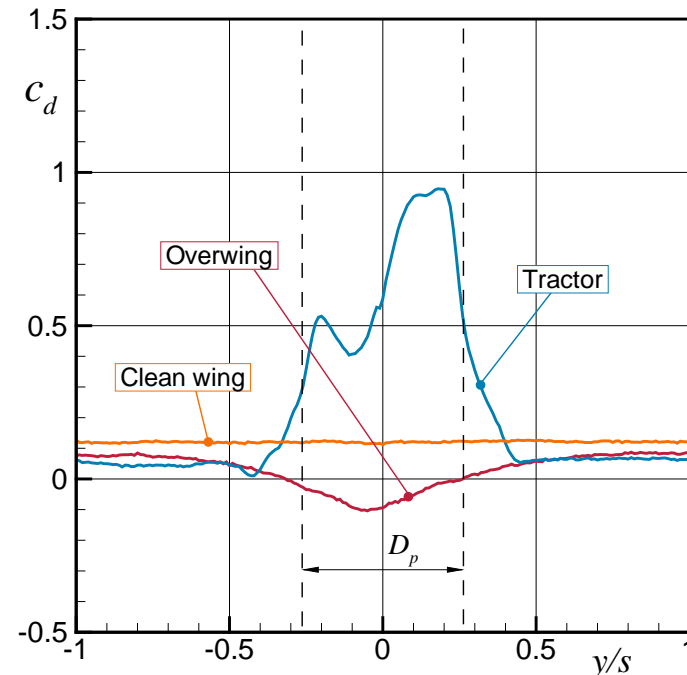
Spanwise lift distribution (rear view)

- Tractor propeller: asymmetric lift gain
→ up- / downwash due to swirl
- Overwing: symmetric, but much lower lift increment



Spanwise drag distribution (rear view)

- Tractor: high pressure drag
→ Backward pointing suction force on flap
- Overwing: induced thrust (neg. drag)



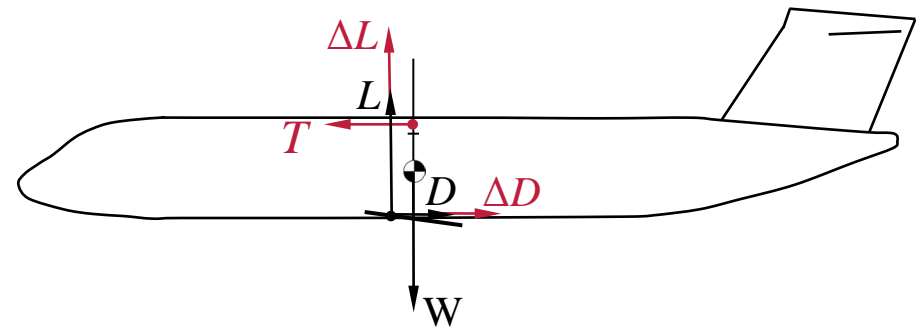
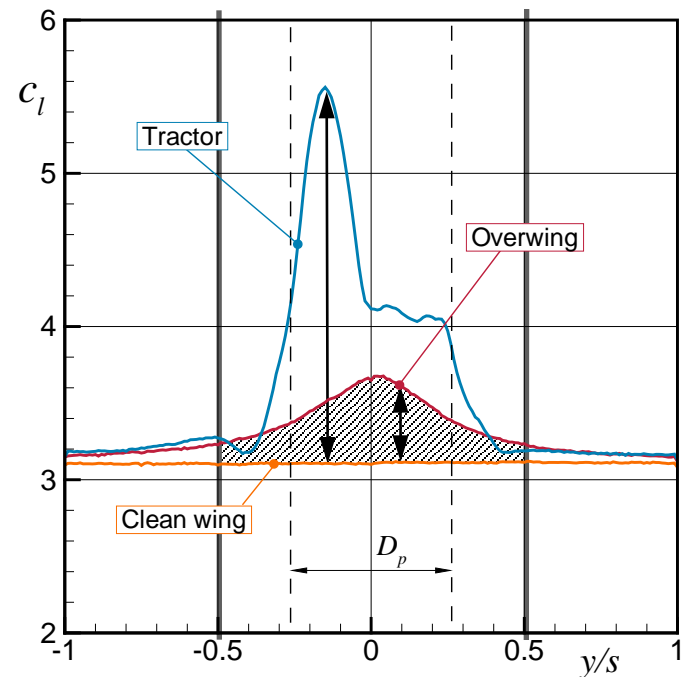
Aerodynamics – Overall Performance

Aerodynamic balance

1. Calculate difference to clean wing
 → Propeller effect
 → Transfer to a/c for $y/s = -0.5 \dots 0.5$
2. Integrate over this wing segment (span)
 → Propeller-induced delta forces (a/c)
3. Define L/D and T/W with aircraft data
 - $C_{L,ref} = 2.79$; $C_{D,ref} = 0.381$; $m = 40 \text{ t}$

	Tractor	Overwing
L / D	5.7	11.0
T / W	0.39	0.32
Climb angle*	12.6°	13.1°

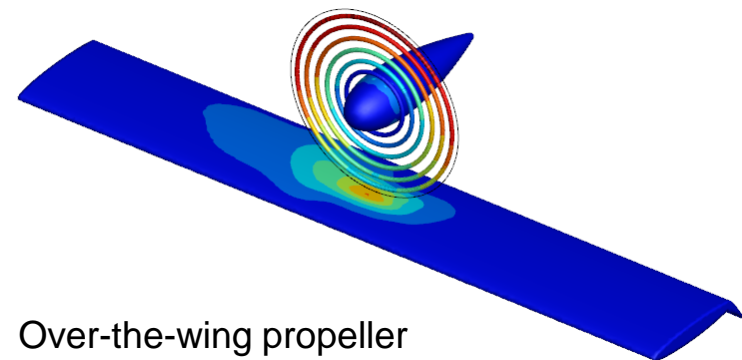
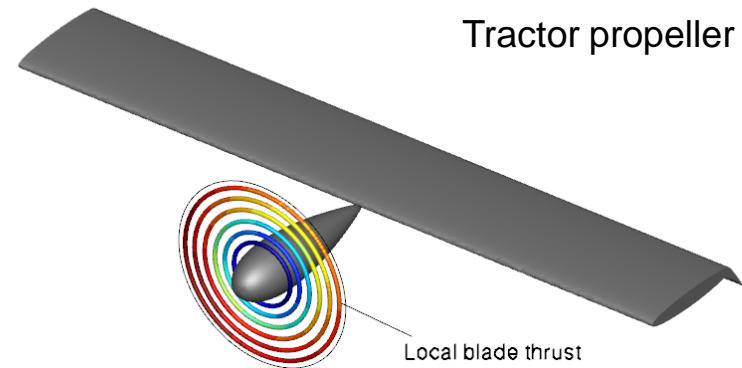
* $\sin \theta = T/W - (L/D)^{-1}$ Aeroacoustic benefit



Aeroacoustics – Overwing

Actual propeller distribution

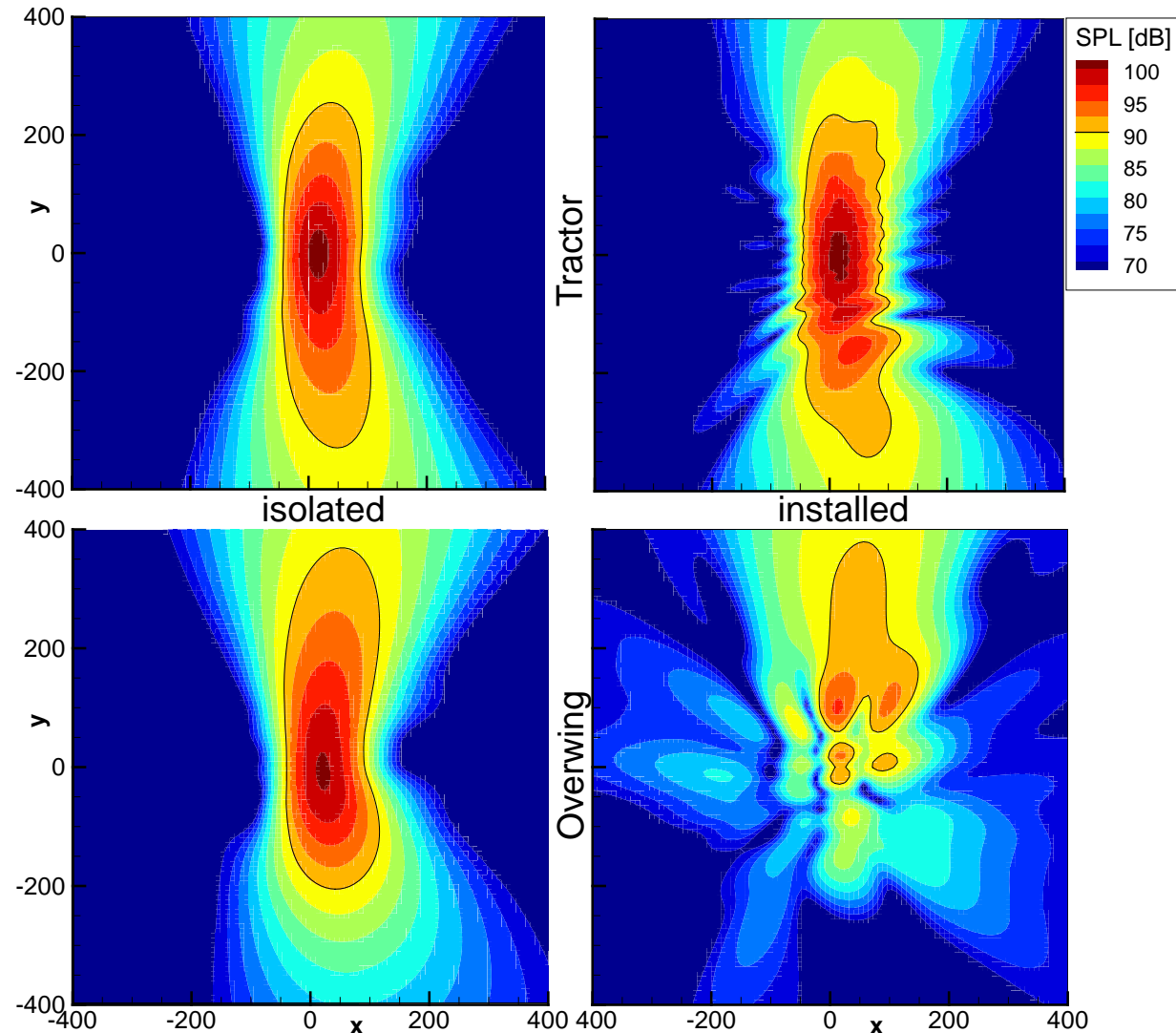
Meanflow not taken into account



Aeroacoustics – Overwing

Noise footprint

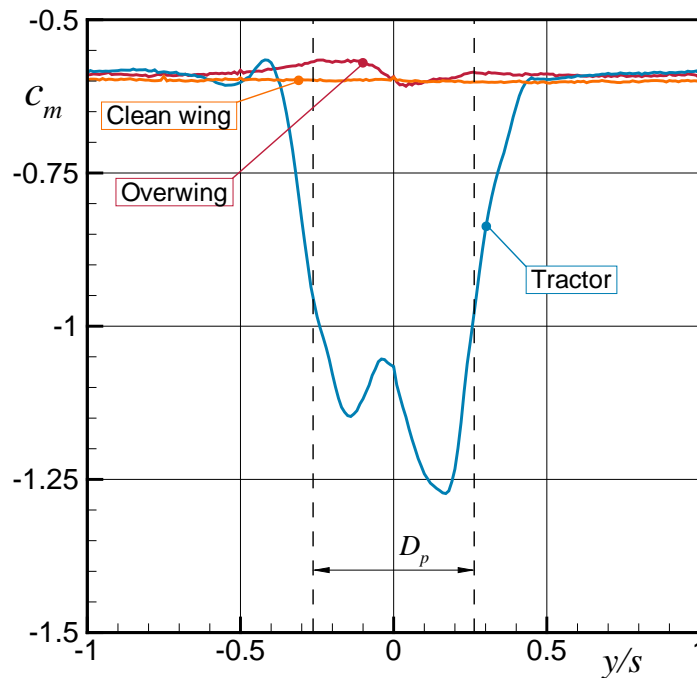
- $H = 120$ m, $f = \text{BPF}$
- 90 dB line highlighted
- Tractor
 - No shielding but interference (reflection, diffraction)
- Overwing
 - Different noise source due to thrust distribution
 - Asymmetric pattern
 - Different directivity
 - asymmetric
 - axial propagation
 - Shielding capability ~ 6 dB



Flight Dynamics – Pitching Moment

Balance of pitching moment (around C.G.)

- Integrate c_m (span), normalize with wing area and MAC of a/c $\rightarrow \Delta C_M$ (wing)



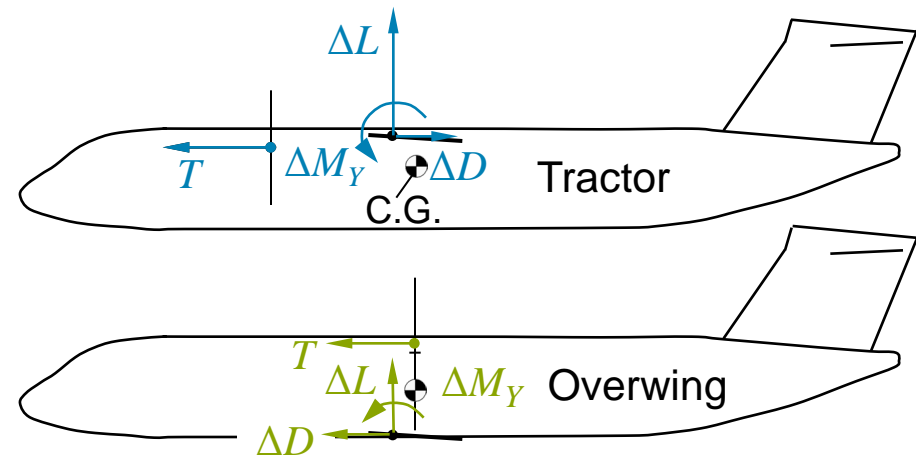
Wing pitching moment around aerodynamic center ($1/4 c$)

Flight Dynamics – Pitching Moment

Balance of pitching moment (around C.G.)

- Integrate c_m (span), normalize with wing area and MAC of a/c $\rightarrow \Delta C_M$ (wing)
- List all forces and lever arms \rightarrow pitching moment due to propeller installation

	Tractor	Over-wing
Wing ($\Delta C_M, \Delta C_L, \Delta C_D$)	-0.08	0.13
Propeller (C_T)	-0.17	-0.44
Total $\Delta C_{M,y}$	-0.25	-0.31




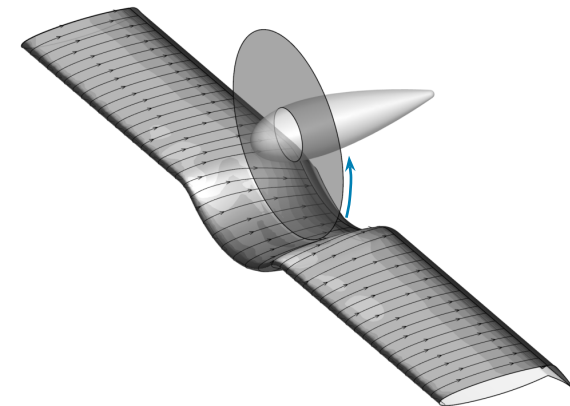
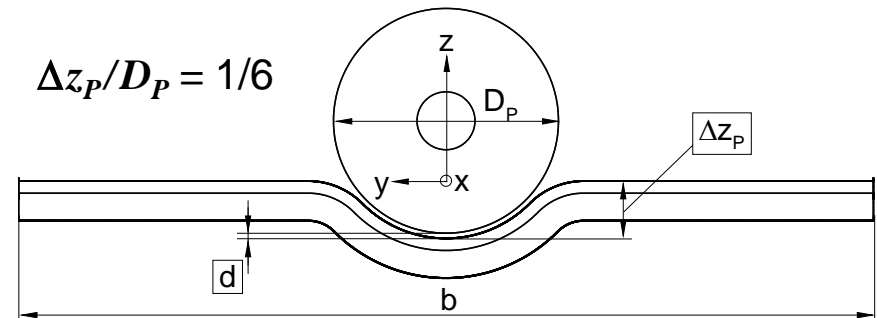
Flight Dynamics – Pitching Moment

Balance of pitching moment (around C.G.)

- Integrate c_m (span), normalize with wing area and MAC of a/c $\rightarrow \Delta C_M$ (wing)
- List all forces and lever arms

	Tractor	Over-wing	Channel wing
Wing ($\Delta C_M, \Delta C_L, \Delta C_D$)	-0.08	0.13	0.12
Propeller (C_T)	-0.17	-0.44	-0.23
Total $\Delta C_{M,y}$	-0.25	-0.31	-0.11
L / D	5.7	11.0	10.9
T / W	0.39	0.32	0.31
Climb angle	12.6°	13.1°	12.9°

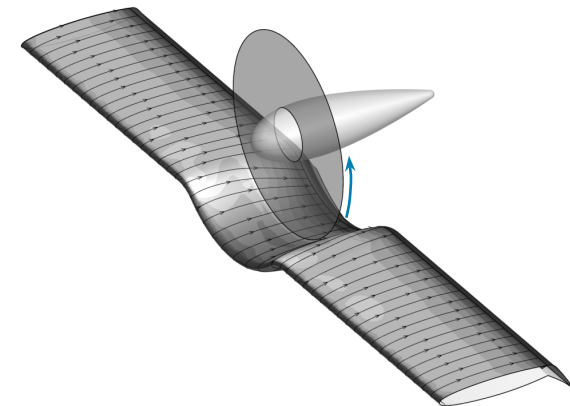
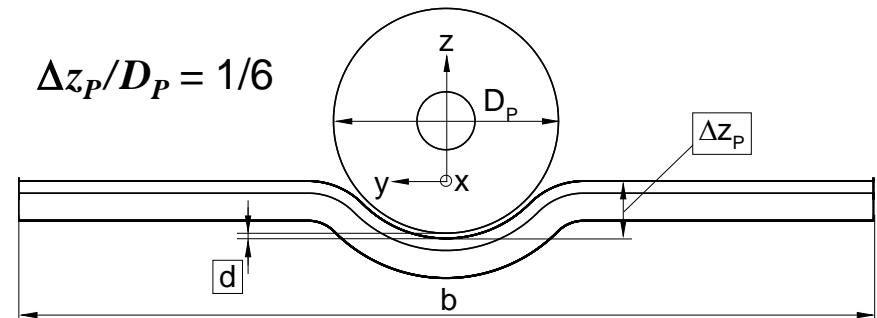
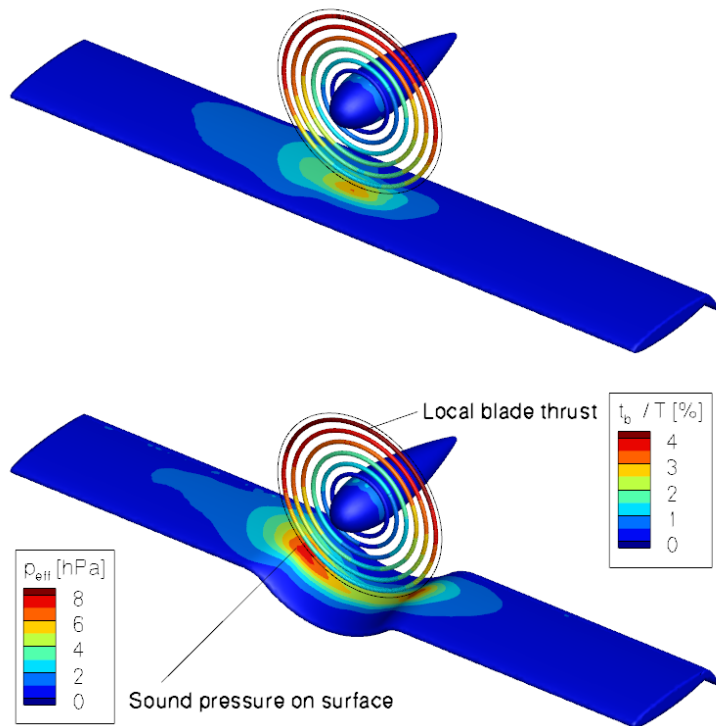

 $+\Delta C_L = 0.1$



Aeroacoustics – Channel Wing

Sound pressure on wing surface

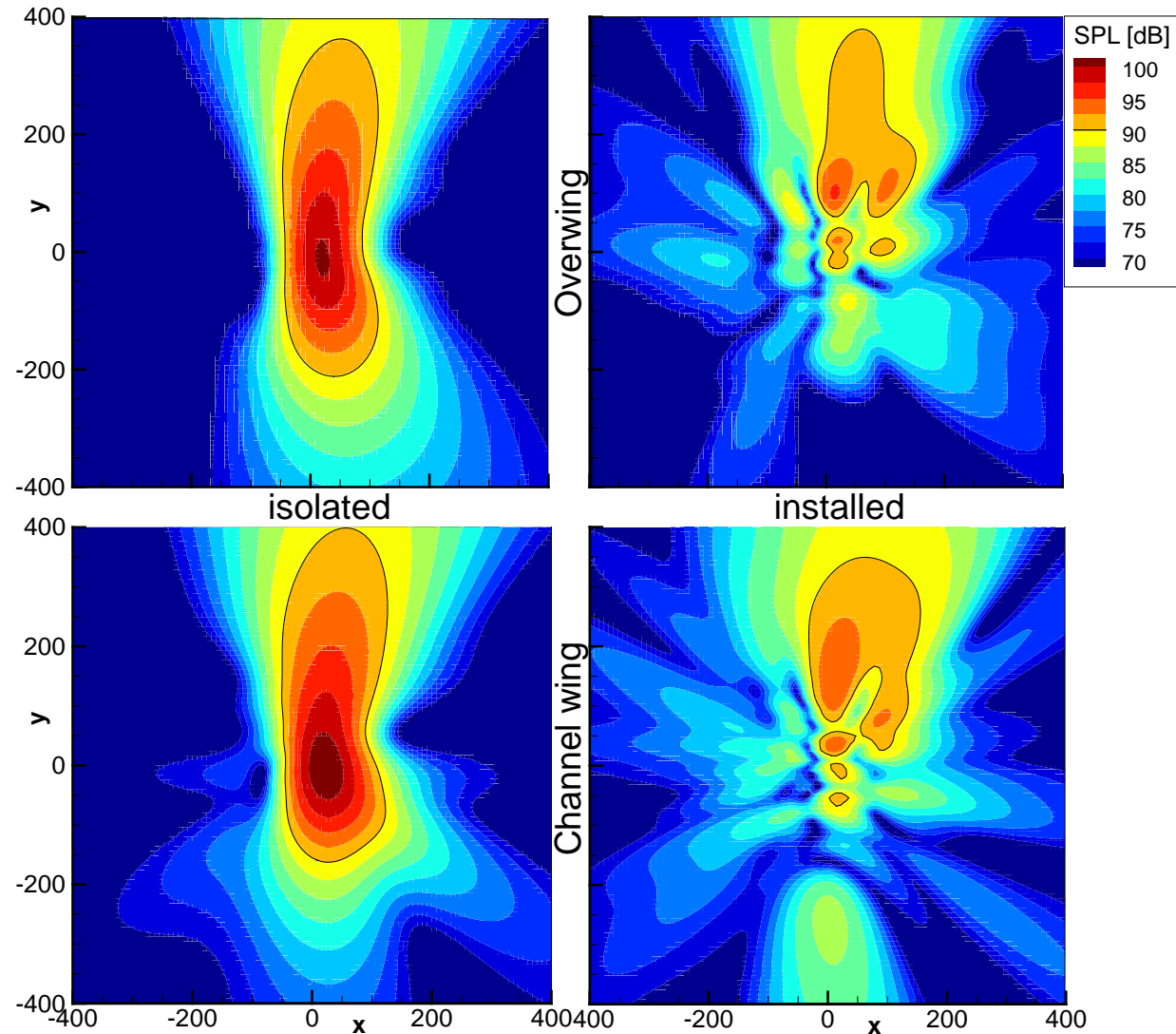
- Higher magnitude and larger patch for channel wing



Aeroacoustics – Channel Wing

Noise footprint

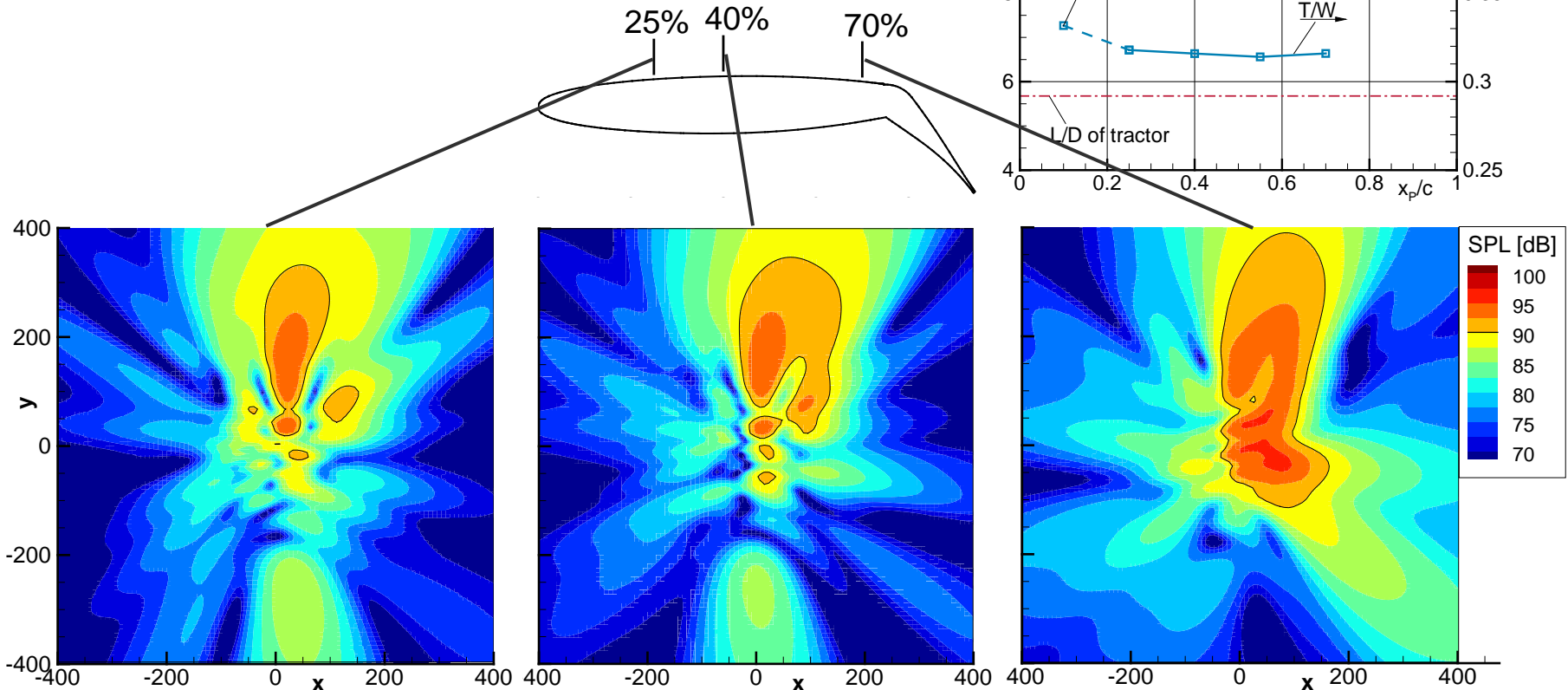
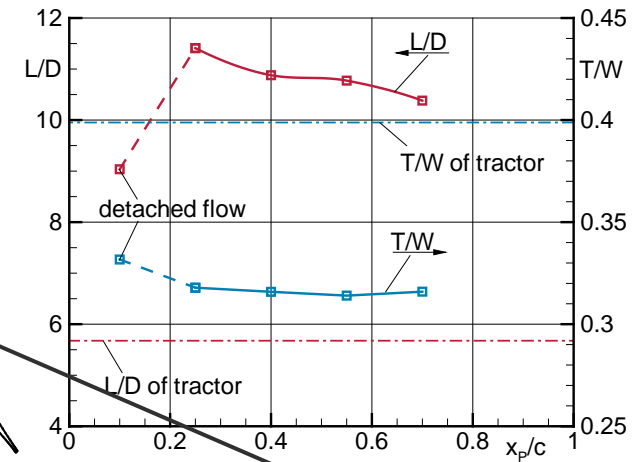
- $H = 120$ m, $f = \text{BPF}$
- 90 dB line highlighted
- Channelwing
 - Higher source magnitude
 - Slightly smaller footprint magnitude (larger patch)



Influence of Axial Propeller Position

Influence of axial propeller position

- Best aerodynamics (climb angle) for $x_p/c = 25\%$
- Best shielding also for this position



Conclusion and Outlook

Overwing vs. tractor

- Aerodynamics: Comparable climb angle
- Aeroacoustics: 6 dB noise reduction through shielding
- Flight dynamics: Channel wing reduces pitching moment

Channel wing aeroacoustics

- Similar shielding capabilities (compared to overwing)
- Axial prop. position between 25% and 40% favorable

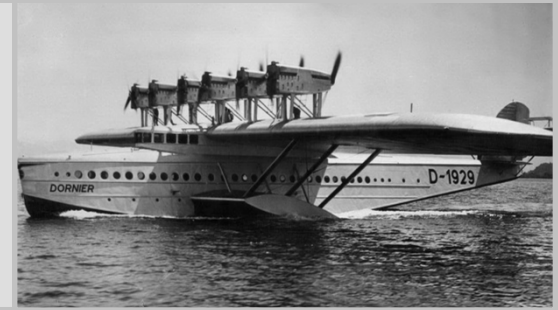
Outlook

- Unsteady CFD and CAA
- Cruise condition
- Propeller redesign



**Thank you for your
attention.**

Questions?



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